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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

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THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST 2, 1894.

MEXICAN PENSION ROLL.

One Which is Not "Furred," and in Which There Are No Suspensions.

On the Mexican Pension Roll there are the names of 15,215 survivors and 7,282 widows, and something over 3,000 cases were pending at latest reports. This makes a total of 25,497, or several thousand more men than the United States had in Mexico at any one time during the war.

These all receive either \$5 or \$12 a month.

Among the names are those of the widow of Gen. Samuel Cooper, a New Yorker by birth, who was Adjutant-General of the United States Army at the outbreak of the war, and used his position to aid the rebels in preparing for the struggle. He resigned his position to become Adjutant-General of the Southern Confederacy, and officiated as such until the rebellion collapsed. Mrs. Cooper has been drawing a pension since June 6, 1887.

The widow of Thomas J. ("Stonewall") Jackson, who was next to Lee the most popular commander of the rebel armies.

The widow of Maj.-Gen. George E. Pickett, who commanded a division in the rebel army.

The widow of Maj.-Gen. Gideon J. Pillow, who commanded a division in the rebel army.

The widow of Lieut.-Gen. A. P. Hill, who commanded one of the three corps of Lee's army.

The widow of Sidney Smith Lee, who was dismissed from the Navy for "going over to the enemy," and afterward became a Commodore in the rebel navy.

Brig.-Gen. Jas. R. Chalmers, who was Forrest's chief lieutenant.

Maj.-Gen. Dabney H. Maury, who commanded the rebel troops at the battle of Chickasaw Bayou.

Hon. S. B. Maxey, late United States Senator from Texas, who has been drawing his pension since May 27, 1887. He was a Major-General in the rebel army.

Hon. Jas. Z. George, Senator from Mississippi, and who served in the rebel army as a Colonel. The number of his certificate is 17,211.

The widows above mentioned are of men who were educated at the Government expense, and afterward fought to destroy the Government. They went on the roll at once, while last April there were pending the claims of 145,320 widows of Union soldiers who had not yet been able to get on the roll.

ARMY LIFE COUPON No. 18.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE COUPON DEPARTMENT.

Washington, D. C.

Please send me by return mail PART 18 of FORBES' "ARMY SKETCH BOOK," for which I inclose 10 cents.

Name _____

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County _____

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This coupon may be used to order any of the parts from 1 to 17, or the first 17 parts will be sent upon receipt of \$1.70 and this coupon.

Inclosed please find _____ cents,

for which send me Parts number _____ of _____

"Forbes' Army Sketch Book,"

Name _____

P. O. _____

State _____

This coupon may be used to order any of the parts from 1 to 17, or the first 17 parts will be sent upon receipt of \$1.70 and this coupon.

Inclosed please find _____ cents,

for which send me Parts number _____ of _____

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Inclosed please find _____ cents,

for which send me Parts number _____ of _____

"Forbes' Army Sketch Book,"

Name _____

P. O. _____

State _____

THE COUNTRY IS ALL RIGHT.

The Jeremiahs who are wailing over all sorts of evils which will deluge this country on account of the conflict between labor and capital are simply lachrymose fools. Republican institutions are not for an instant in danger, and never will be. Capital is not "going to grind labor under its remorseless heel," nor is labor going to "sweep the land with the red besom of anarchy."

Nothing of the kind. The Anglo-Saxon race is the most vigorous, progressive, earnest race in the world. Consequently it is constantly agitating something with a great deal of force and vim. Timorous, short-sighted fools have always imagined these agitations to be the signs of dissolution and woes immeasurable. Instead, they are the symptoms of vigorous growth and health. The race is always going ahead, and the result of these tumults has never failed to be a great advance in the direction of law, order, justice, and right. It is what has given the peoples of this race the proud position they now occupy.

There is never going to be any destructive conflict between capital and labor, because it is the people themselves who at once own all the capital of the country and do all the labor. While there are a few very rich men, fully 98 per cent. of the property of the country is owned by the men who are doing the work of the country. Much the largest aggregation of capital in the country are the savings of the New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New England working men. This money builds railroads and factories, and does much of the work popularly attributed to the Vanderbilts and Goulds and the money kings of Wall Street. The wage-earners of the United States had a year ago nearly \$2,000,000,000 to their credit in the various savings banks. This item alone amounted to about one-third of the valuation of the entire property of the country. This money was not lying idly in the vaults of the banks, but was invested in all manner of bonds of railroads, factories and other enterprises to pay interest to the depositors. If we add to this sum the value of the farms and homes, and the investments of all kinds made by the wage-workers of the country, it will be found that substantially all the property of the country is in their hands. The rich men really own but a very small proportion of the whole. We see one very rich man, and fix our attention on him. We say he is worth \$1,000,000, when probably he has not one-quarter that. We forget that around him are 10,000 other men owning from a few thousands up to tens of thousands worth of property, and that the sum of their ownings would make his sum the merest fraction.

It is absurd to think that all these men are going to make war against their own property.

It is no less absurd to think that these owners of capital are going to crush the life out of labor.

As capital-owners and labor-owners are in the great majority of cases the same persons, it is arrant folly to think that they will cut their own throats one way or another.

Another preposterous mistake is to assume that any one class of workers has the right to start up and assume to be the only working men in the country, and that they have any particular rights.

For example, we had a recent disturbance by men claiming to represent the railroad employees. If these men had really represented every man employed on the railroads, they would have had a contingency of less than 1,000,000, or not one in 25 of the wage-earners of the whole country. When looked at clearly and calmly, it was seen to be arrant nonsense for these men to claim that they had rights superior to those of other wage-earners. They had just as many rights, but not one more. They could not claim exemption from suffering, to which everybody was subject.

The strike failed because the common sense of the people said that these men must share the common experience of all.

The common people of the United States are to-day better educated, more intelligent, more devoted to law and order and their time-tried institutions of Government than they ever were. There is a great deal of floating filth and scum, but it is really less in proportion to the size of the body politic than ever before. There is really less danger of serious trouble than ever before, as the outcome of the Chicago insurrection showed. The longer that lasted the clearer it became that where there was one man disposed to

be lawless and destructive, there were at least 100 who were getting more and more eager to suppress him as he grew more offensive. If Debs could have actually showed up 100,000 men genuinely determined to resist the laws, millions of other men would have instantly offered their services to enforce the laws.

The United States is emphatically all right. No Government in the world is so solid and strong.

THE KOREAN WAR.

The expected has happened, and Japan and China are actually at war over the possession of the semi-independent Kingdom of Korea. This is a mountainous peninsula, lying opposite the southern portion of the United States, and having about as much territory as Indiana and Illinois, and the population of those States and Michigan. Its principal city—Seoul—has 240,000 inhabitants, or about as many as there are in Pittsburgh or Washington. The people are much lower in civilization than the Japanese or Chinese, and all their arts and institutions are in a very crude stage of development. Yet the trade of 10,000,000 people who are doing anything at all is quite important, and there has been much rivalry for it, not only between Japan and China, but also among European nations.

China has from time immemorial exercised a kind of suzerainty over Korea, received a small tribute from the country, and sent the Government the official calendar before the beginning of every year. The country lies very neighborly to the coasts of both Japan and China, and intercourse with it is easy for both countries. Both would like to have complete possession of it, especially Japan, who is looking for fresh outlets for her teeming, active, manufacturing and trading population. Undoubtedly, Japan aspires to be the England of the East, and her geographical position, resources and the genius of her people justify her in having such aspirations.

If she can get possession of Korea it will be in the direction of progress, because she will compel a higher civilization and greater activity in all manner of production. If, on the other hand, China retains control, Korea will remain in the same backward stage she has been for unnumbered centuries.

Russia is also believed to have designs on the peninsula, to round out her Pacific Coast, and give her seaports farther south than she can now have.

It is claimed that Russia is backing Japan in the present struggle, and England and China, and that therefore it may lead to the long-anticipated collision between England and Russia over supremacy in the East.

If Japan and China are left to fight it out alone Japan will probably win.

Though China has fully 10 times as many people as Japan, and in the aggregate vastly greater wealth, her resources are not so concentrated and available. China has over 400,000,000 people, but they are distributed over about twice as much territory as there is in the United States, and they have little community of interest or coherence in ideas. The country has really no national life. The people are essentially peaceful and non-military. Some attempts have been made to introduce Western ideas as to armies, modern arms, tactics, and naval equipments, but these do not appear to have taken deep root. On the other hand, Japan has 40,000,000 people, concentrated in a territory not so large as California. They are an intensely live, progressive people, full of national spirit, proud of their country and themselves, yet quick to perceive and imitate any superiority they see in foreigners. They have always been fighters, and held the military profession in high honor. They saw at once the advantage of Western arms and armaments, and began immediately to get up an army and navy on the European plan. While their soldiers would not be at all equal to the same number of European or American troops, they are undoubtedly much superior to any other Asiatic soldiers, and ship for ship they will probably win every time against the Chinese.

The Koreans have for years been endeavoring to organize an army in the civilized way, and Gen. Wm. McE. Dye, who was Colonel of the 20th Iowa, and commanded a brigade in the Army of the Tennessee, has had charge of the work. But the Korean army does not seem to have played much part in the struggle thus far. At most it was a small body, and not strong enough to cope successfully with the large force sent there by Japan.

"NOT BECAUSE THEY WERE UNION SOLDIERS."

A most significant announcement was made by several high officials in Washington last week. They protested that though several thousand Union soldiers have been discharged from Government employ, "no one has been discharged because he was a Union soldier." Think of what must be the condition which draws forth such a remarkable announcement. The uniformity with which Union veterans were selected for dismissal; the fact that as a rule these were the best and most competent clerks and other officials; that they had been many years in the service, and worked their way up to positions of great trust—all this had attracted widespread attention. Hence the necessity for such a disclaimer.

Is not the mere fact that it was found necessary to make such a disclaimer very significant? Emphatically, there should have been no need for it.

The people of the United States faithfully promised that the men who served the country in the field or at sea should have preference over all others for such employment as they were fitted for. The laws of the country prescribe such preference. Why is it denied them?

What must be the attitude of those who have to make public disclaimer that they are not so inimical to Union veterans as to take away their means of support at every opportunity? The disclaimer is itself a grave accusation.

IN THE SLUMS.

The committee appointed by Congress to investigate the city slums has made a partial report, in which the slum population of several cities is estimated as follows:

Baltimore	25,000
Chicago	162,000
New York	390,000
Philadelphia	35,000

The percentage of foreign-born in the slums is:

Baltimore	40.22 per cent.
Chicago	57.31 "
New York	62.58 "
Philadelphia	60.45 "

The percentage of those unable to read and write is:

Baltimore	19.60 per cent.
Chicago	1.17 "
New York	6.24 "
Philadelphia	37.07 "

The percentage of foreign-born voters in the slums is:

Baltimore	44.06 per cent.
Chicago	61.31 "
New York	57.2 "
Philadelphia	58.94 "

The proportion of saloons in the slums is:

Baltimore	1 to every 105 persons.
Chicago	1 " 127 "
Philadelphia	1 " 127 "
New York	1 " 129 "

The average number of persons to a dwelling in the slums was:

Baltimore	7.71
Philadelphia	7.34
Chicago	15.51
New York	26.79

THERE never was as much downright dishonesty and lying about any measure before Congress as the Wilson bill. A very large portion of the members of the House who make loud pretenses of being in favor of it are really hoping for its defeat, and are doing all that they can secretly to secure it. They were instrumental in having the Senate bill framed as it is, in order to protect industries in which powerful constituents were interested. They have played a double-faced game very cunningly. They advocated the Wilson bill to please one class of their constituents—the theoretic free traders and the workmen of the cities—and then had their Senators modify it so as to save the great manufacturing corporations and placate the wealthy bosses who held their political lives in their grasping hands. The so-called struggle between President, Senate, and House is merely a great bluff on all sides, which is thoroughly understood by every intelligent man in Washington.

The New York Constitutional Convention has decided in favor of unanimous juries, though a strenuous effort was made to get in a provision for a verdict by three-fourths of the panel. It was shown that the evil of disagreeing juries has been greatly exaggerated. In 1,104 trials in the Superior Court there were only 25 disagreements, while in five years and 3,460 jury trials in New York City there were only 22 disagreements. It therefore seemed much safer to stick to the rule which has prevailed more than 500 years.

JULY 23 the South Dakota Memorial Association unveiled a heroic-size statue of Gen. John A. Logan at Hot Springs, S. D., in the presence of an immense audience. Judge Palmer, of Sioux Falls, made an eloquent address.

ST. PAUL FOR 1895.

The tide of public opinion in the Grand Army of the Republic seems to be setting strongly in favor of St. Paul as the place for holding the National Encampment in 1895.

Taking all things into consideration it is undoubtedly the best selection that could be made. St. Paul is a genuine American city, built up by live, energetic men, breathing the invigorating air of the best American spirit, intensely loyal, strongly aspirant for the highest good, and manfully energetic in the direction of that good. The advantages of the location drew to St. Paul when the Territory of Minnesota was formed a host of broad-minded, restless-progressive business men of the North and East. They speedily transformed the little Indian trading station into one of the most beautiful cities in the country. It has now a population of 150,000, and that of its neighboring city of Minneapolis raises the total number of residents in that locality to about 300,000.

It is the Capital of Minnesota, and both its public and private buildings are noted for beauty and costliness.

No finer street can be found anywhere than Summit avenue. Every part of the city can be reached by electric railroads. Ten great railroads reach the city from all parts of the country.

It is nearer the homes of a greater number of veterans than any city that has been mentioned. Minnesota, Iowa, the Dakotas, Kansas and Nebraska were filled up by Union soldiers after the close of the war, and all these are within easy reach of St. Paul, as also are the comrades of the great soldier States of Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana and Ohio.

The St. Paul people were loyal to the core during the war. Minnesota sent 14.5 per cent. of her population to the war—a fighting man for every seven people. This was an enormous proportion.

The comrades will receive a welcome of boundless warmth in the beautiful Capital of the North Star State.

CONFUSION TO TIN-PLATE LIARS.

The readers of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE have good memories, but these are hardly necessary to recall the freshest of falsehoods which deluged the country four years ago in regard to tin-plate making in the United States. Led by such papers as the New York Times, a large portion of the press poured ill-tempered abuse and ridicule on all who asserted that it was possible to manufacture our own tin-plate. Manufacturers who attempted it were held up for public derision, they were proclaimed wilful deceivers of the public, and their factories were made targets for persistent sneering. Even the Secretary of the Treasury went out of his way to aid this opposition to American enterprise, and the reports from the Special Agents Division of the Treasury Department were made distinctly unfriendly. "The Workman's Tin Dinner Pail" was made a campaign issue in many places, and men were sent through the country to work up sentiment among the farmers' wives against the protection given the tin-plate industry. But all this availed nothing against the determination of the business. The tin-plate makers were in earnest, and as they brought American vim and American skill to the task, they have accomplished wonders, and the trades and scientific journals are full of praise of the results they have achieved in four years. Naturally, they at first closely copied Welsh methods and machinery for making plates, and imported large numbers of Welsh operatives. Soon they found they could improve much on both. The Metal World gives a very interesting account of some of these improvements, and says:

A very considerable change in the construction of the hot rolls greatly increases the product, reduces the danger of injury to the machinery, and makes some improvement in the quality of the plates. Equally important improvements have been made in the cold rolls, and in the complete separation of the hot and cold rolls one of the most prolific causes of defective plates has been avoided, and great gains in economy and efficiency have resulted from improvements in the doubling shears, the squaring shears, and the doubling tables. A green hand gets better results from the American squaring shears than an experienced hand from the Welsh, and this involves a considerable saving. The appliances for picking and tinning have been entirely made over, and the Metal World repeats the claim "that within a very short time there will not be a Welsh machine or a Welsh idea used in the manufacture of tin plate in this country, and that tin plate will be manufactured as cheaply, and even more cheaply, in this country than in Wales."

Despite the hostile attitude of the present Congress toward the industry, its success has been so great that capital is readily secured for investment in it. The mills already established are generally

extending their works, and preparing to increase their force, and large new mills are reported at Harrisburg, Pa., Bridgeport, O., and Ellwood, Pa.

THE Immigration Bureau is seriously considering the question as to whether it has the right to summarily deport from the country a notorious Anarchist named Mowbray. We take the opportunity to remark that the way to deal with anarchy is not by excluding Anarchists or banishing those who are here. The real way is to revive and inculcate the old American spirit of loyalty to our laws and institutions, and bitter hostility to all lawlessness and violence. In a purely healthy body microbes are harmless. Let us make the American body politic so pure and healthy that there will be no danger from such microbes as Mowbray. If all the community felt as the Grand Army of the Republic and Sons of Veterans do, there would not be the least fear of such disease breeding animalcules. Let us have loyalty and law abiding made the prime article of every American citizen's religion, every disturber put under the terrible ban of public opinion, and no sickly sentimentality with any one who preaches or practices wrong-doing as a cure for real or imaginary evils. This is the way to kill off anarchy.

THINGS have come to such a pass that when a man declines to give a tramp the price of a glass of beer, he is denounced as a blood-sucking capitalist, who is marked for destruction by dynamite. This is what happened to a man in Paterson, N. J. He had the abusive anarchist locked up where both beer and dynamite are not on the menu.

In spite of all the denials of the cuckoo papers, it seems clear that Gresham has again put his foot into it very badly in the Japan-Chinese imbroglio, and needlessly offended our friends, the Japanese.

ONE D. B. Hill continues to be the star performer in the Senatorial exhibition. Nobody else gets nearly the same amount of public attention.

PERSONAL.

Col. E. T. Lee, Secretary of the Shiloh Battlefield Association, has been in Washington looking after the Shiloh bill, which is now before Congress, and has been favorably reported by the Committee on Military Affairs. The members of the committee are all in favor of the bill, and the Shiloh Battlefield Association was very anxious to have the bill passed at this session, but the plea of economy and scarcity of money will likely prevent its passage at this session. The committee promise that it will pass early in the next session, when Congress meets in December. Col. Lee was the original mover in this matter, and the organizer of the Shiloh Battlefield Association, that is urging the passage of this bill.

Success is now assured for the dedication of the statue of Gen. George B. McClellan, to be placed upon the northwest corner of the City Hall plaza, Philadelphia, and the dedication will take place on Monday, September 17. There was on June 16 the amount of \$3,100 short of the \$20,000 required to pay for the statue, but Maj. Moses Yale, Chairman of the Board of Directors, collected in one month the amount of \$1,000, which leaves the balance about \$2,000, which Maj. Yale is confident will be collected. The statue is of bronze metal, modeled by H. J. Elliott, and molded and finished in Chicopee, Mass. The figure represents Gen. McClellan as sitting upon his horse, which is at rest, surveying the field of Antietam, fought over on Sept. 17, 1862, 32 years ago. The statue is a trifle larger than that of Gen. Reynolds on the north plaza of the City Hall.

There will be an imposing parade on the occasion of the dedication, in which many veterans will take part.

In accordance with the recommendations of Department Commander Thomas G. Sample, approved by the Encampment in March last, the following comrades of Philadelphia have been appointed on a committee to act in connection with the Pittsburgh Committee and National Encampment: Past Department Commanders John Taylor, Thomas J. Stewart, J. P. S. Gobin, Comrades W. W. Greenwald, W. P. Stewart, R. Bruce Ricketts, Joseph Yeakel, John L. Grimm, Samuel P. Town, George W. Skinner, Lewis W. Moore, J. B. Swearingen, William Horrocks, Thomas Orr, St. C. A. Mulloiland.

Comrade George W. Brown, of Post 10, residing at Wayne, Pa., has in his possession the rebel signal flag that waved over Lookout Mountain, and was captured by the 29th Pa. in November, 1863.

The Union Republican Organization, No. 242 East Seventy-seventh street, New York City, H. B. Page presiding, has passed the following resolutions:

Whereas Gen. Michael Kerwin, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, has been appointed a Police Commissioner; Therefore, be it Resolved, That we believe that one of the best men in the County has been thereby honored, and our city thereby benefited; and, further, be it Resolved, That the XXIV Assembly District send a congratulatory letter to Gen. Kerwin on his appointment, to assure him of the esteem and high standing in which he is held in this community.

Capt. Robley D. Evans, popularly known as "Fighting Rob" Evans, has been ordered to command the "finest ship in the Navy" on the detachment of Capt. John W. Philip on Aug. 30. The competition to secure command of the New York has been exceedingly keen, but the honor came to Capt. Evans entirely without solicitation. He has been Naval Secretary of the Lighthouse Board since November, 1892.

Comrade C. E. McCallister, Chaplain of Gen. Daniel Dustin Post, Chicago, is in Washington City, where he will remain two weeks or more on personal business.

Thirty-two veterans of Gen. U. S. Grant Post, No. 23, were serving as Deputy Sheriffs, stationed at the crossing on the Panhandle & Illinois Central Railroad tracks in Chicago during the late riot. Comrades A. F. Walcott,

Jack Varly, Thomas Parker and Comrade Getman were Captains in charge of companies. Comrade E. Carpenter did duty as Adjutant of the detachment.

Comrade O. F. Avery, of Pontiac, a member of the Council of Administration, Illinois G.A.R., met with a serious accident Monday evening. He was riding in his buggy about 15 miles from home when his horse shied, overturning the buggy and throwing Comrade Avery into a ditch by the roadside, spraining his ankle and breaking his leg. He will be confined to his home for several months.

The following letter was written from Belmont, Iowa, to Maj.-Gen. Adelbert Ames, of Lowell, Mass.:

DEAR SIR: Thomas Finn, of this place, came in to-day, bringing with him THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE of June 28, containing the article of the President awarding you a medal of honor for gallantry shown at the first battle of Bull Run. Do you remember who was driving the "third piece" on that day? It was this same Thomas Finn. He had the charge of the cannon that took you from the field. Mr. Finn is a well-to-do farmer. Has lived here ever since the war. He would like to hear from his old commander. Will you not write him?

Respectfully yours,

D. E. PACKARD,

Iowa Valley State Bank.

The meeting of Encampment 69, Union Veterans Legion, of Washington, D. C., last week was attended by an unusually large turnout of members, as it was made the occasion of a welcome to Corp'l Tanner, Commander of the Encampment, who has been in Brooklyn for some months past for a reamputation of his legs. Corp'l Tanner looked much improved in health, and made an eloquent response to the address of welcome which was delivered by Comrade Grindley.

South Bend (Ind.) Surgeons have just removed the leg of Martin De Lange a bullet which he received while fighting in an Ecuadorian revolution many years ago.

MUSTERED OUT.

Veterans of the Country's Grandest Army Who Have Answered the Last Call.

BRELLER.—At Highwood, N. Y., recently Sylvester Breller, Co. G, 120th N. Y. The comrade was in the service from Aug. 4, 1862, until June 2, 1865. He leaves a widow and daughter.

BROWN.—At Wilsonville, Neb., June 28, of cancer, Thomas E. Brown, Co. K, 74th Ohio, aged 74. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and his voice was often raised in behalf of the Union soldiers and their widows and orphans. His comrades miss his presence and his counsel.

FICK.—At Lincoln, Neb., July 8, William Fick, Co. C, 31st Iowa.